

**Established February, 1848**

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

### Shipping:

**Sailing Vessels.**  
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.  
The S/S *U. L. L. American Ship*  
Capt. J. C. CLAYTON, Master, will load here  
for the above Port, and will  
have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, February 13, 1882.

**Notices to Consignees.**  
STEAMSHIP "NAGHALIEN."  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

**NOTICE.**

and stored at their risk at the Consulate  
Goldwyn, whence delivery may be obtained  
immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded  
unless intimation is received from the Con-  
signees, before Noon To-Day, the 2nd  
Inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned  
the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Wed-  
nesday, the 5th April, at Noon, will  
be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPAUD  
Agent.

Hongkong, March 28, 1883.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES**

**GERMAN BARK "LIVINGSTON"**  
Capt. STEPHENS, FROM HAMBURG

ate, from London,  
bove 'Steamer,' and

**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo by the a  
Vessel are hereby requested to  
send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned  
for countersignature, and so  
immediate delivery of their Goods.  
Cargo impeding the discharge will  
be landed and stored at Consignees' risk  
and expense.

**SIEMSEN & CO.**  
*Agents.*  
Hongkong, March 28, 1882.

**OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.**  
**COMPANY.**  
**NOTICE.**  
**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo or Steam  
Cargo are hereby notified that the  
Goods have been landed into the wharves

March 09, 185

No Claim will be acknowledged unless Goods have left the Godown, and all remaining after the 31st Instant, will subject to rent.

OHAS H. HASWELL, J.  
Agent.  
Hongkong, March 25, 1882.

**OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.  
COMPANY.**

**NOTICE.**

**C**ONSIGNEES of Optional Cargo ex *Arabia*, from LIVERPOOL, are requested to notify the Undersigned before the 1st April of any Goods they wish to have

ENTAL & ORIE

warded to SHANGHAI.

CHAS H. HASWELL, J.  
Agent  
Hongkong, March 25, 1882.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Glenorchy* having arrived from the above ports, Consignments of Goods are hereby offered for Sale—Goods—with the exception of Opium being landed at their rate into the God of the Undersigned; whence and/or the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded in accordance to the contract given by 2 p.m. To-~~day~~, the 25th Inst.

Cargo remaining undelivered after 31st instant will be subject to sale.

**ADDITIONAL INFO:**

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned  
**JARDINE MATHESON & CO.**  
Hongkong, March 26, 1882.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES**  
**S. S. "NIGATA MARU" FROM**  
**KOBE AND YOKOHAMA**

**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo by the above  
Vessel are hereby notified that in  
their Bills of Lading for counter-  
signing, and take immediate delivery of  
Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or re-  
loading on board after TWENTY-  
FOUR HOURS will be landed and stored at  
struck charges and risk.

No Free Consignment will be received.

**Card will be to**

[illegible]

BE AND YOKO

mouth. Order from Moscow  
to B. Nord.  
E.W. (in dia.) No. 1-11 sent. Carlin  
Order from London.  
ZB (in dia.) No. 3843 - 1 sent.  
Order from Wernicke.  
the same ORIENTAL  
of Greece  
Hongkong, March 27, 1962

Insurance will be







sentence had actually been carried out in the Colony of Hongkong. It would thus appear that the humane consideration ascribed to by Governor Pops Hennessey, or a knowledge of the high consideration for Justice entertained by the Hon. Judge Snowden, have never found their way to the quiet nooks of Connecticut; for the friends of the young Celestial student have so represented the matter in the States that a formal request has reached the U. S. Consul here, to make the fullest inquiries into the end fate of Chow Chow Kan, and to forward the most accurate information on the subject to the proper quarter without delay. The representations alluded to, frankly state that the "late lamented" was a Chinese subject, and that it may be that he was deceptively in strict accordance with, and under the direct sanction of Chinese law; so that it would not necessarily be a part of Colonel Mosby's duty to take any steps by way of international interference or romance. That such tremendous ignorance, however, should exist concerning Hongkong institutions—not to speak of the mistakes that is apparently present upon Chinese law—is not a little startling. It will, we fancy, devolve upon the U. S. Consul to give some of his countrymen a lesson on the position of affairs in this British Colony. If there had been any foundation whatever for the statement that the tragic incident took place anywhere in China, it must, we think, have come to light long ere this. There is just a possibility that some Celestial "wag" has invented the tale and sent it on to rend the hearts of the good people of Hartford and New-haven, U. S. A.

## OUR DEFENCES.

## IV.

We last concluded with a reference to the method intended to be adopted for defending the Harbour by means of Torpedoes or Electro-mines. We have endeavoured to divest the article as much as possible of technicalities, and shall commence by informing our readers that these sub-aqueous instruments of destruction consist essentially of an iron-cage filled—perhaps "charged" would be the better word—with an explosive substance. As would be expected there are a great variety of patterns, but that intended to be employed locally is evidently a specially improved torpedo of our own War Department. There are also different explosive compounds in use, such as gunpowder, gun-cotton, dynamite, glycoline, etc. Gun-cotton is, however, the material to be used in Hongkong. They will be fired by electric contact.

The torpedoes will be submerged in those channels likely to be adopted by vessels intruding into the Harbour with aggressive intentions. For instance, the Lyce-moon Pass; possibly, from Belchers' Point, across Sulphur Channel, to Green Island; but certainly from the latter to Stone-cutters' Island. It would be a mere question of circumstance to connect the works already described on this island with that mentioned as Kowloon West. This would complete the circuit—forming an impassable barrier, all round, against undesirable visitors.

Every provision is made for the safety of friends with these preparations for the destruction of foes. There are ways and means to permit harmless passage through the mine-fields; and should even treachery betray the knowledge of the free openings in the channels, an enemy's vessel attempting to follow the same track could be blown to atoms. To explain this freedom of passage is only obtained by submerging the torpedoes along the way selected below the draught of the heaviest iron-clad. The position of each deeply submerged torpedo is registered at a central station, with which all the torpedoes in the field are connected by wire-cables. So that the object which would be betrayed by concussion in other instances, in this case is made known by reflection. Military men call this "Firing from Observation," which is undoubtedly a triumphant application of scientific principles to the practical purposes of War.

British Engineers have not lost sight of the fact that there are methods for clearing channels of torpedoes and other dangerous obstructions. General Abbott states that while the torpedo is an excellent arm for defence, too much confidence should not be placed in it. Torpedoes could be captured or rendered ineffective against a hostile fleet, unless sufficiently supported by heavy land batteries. From what we have already stated, relative to our Land Defences, it will be perceived that, locally, every precaution has been taken against these sources of danger.

The Royal Engineer in Garrison have just completed their annual course of practice in laying out mines. The experiments tried have been in the highest degree satisfactory. Science is well represented in the local representatives of the Corps, which also possesses mechanical experts capable of manipulating the most recent appliances of the day.

It may perhaps interest our readers to learn something of the destructive force of a torpedo, the explosion of which is, of course, almost instantaneous—the time occupied in writing these words, we read in a scientific journal, that a 200-ton, schooner, "snapped" asunder as if made of paste-board, with a loud deep report; her timbers were torn as if they were straw; and a confused mass of fragments of wood and water was hurled up to a height of at least 120 feet!

Before concluding we can assure our readers that we only undertook to illustrate these matters in reference to the commercial interests of the Colony, and those of British Trade generally in this East. We have shown that the Home Government is alive to the importance of these same interests, and that the War Department is vigorously carrying out its intention in regard to the same. If we have succeeded, our aim is accomplished.

## REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

[SPECIAL TO THE "CHINA MAIL."]

(Per E. E. A. &amp; Co. Telegraph Co.'s Line.)

LONDON, March 20.

SIRIOUS agrarian outrages in Ireland are daily increasing; Parnell and Dillon have been released on parole.

NOMINATION OF CARDINALS.

LONDON, March 20.

A Consistory has been held, at which the Pope nominated several Cardinals, among whom is MacCabe.

FIGHT AMONGST BRITISH SOLDIERS.

LONDON, March 20.

Fighting has taken place at Galway between the 84th Regiment and the 88th Regiment; several were wounded.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next English Mail per F. &amp; O. Co.'s steamer Knicker may be expected to arrive here on Friday, the 31st inst. She brings London dates to the 24th Feb.

The Anti-Chinese Bill has passed both houses of the American Congress.

The Agents (Messrs Butterfield &amp; Swire) inform us that the O. S. S. Co.'s steamer Cyclops, from London, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 27th instant, for this port and Shanghai.

The Straits Times says:—Three men-of-war have, we learn, been ordered to Manila by the British Admiral for the purpose of watching the proceedings in connection with the unfortunate English Engineers on board the Spanish mail steamer Leon XIII.

It is supposed by some who are pretty well informed in such matters that, as great attention is being directed towards the fortification of this island, it is not unlikely that the next Governor of Hongkong may be Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E. Of course all such rumours must necessarily be taken for what they are worth, and we merely give it as we have received it.

The telegraph (according to the Mercury) is being rapidly extended over China. A line has been laid by the Great Northern Telegraph Co. from Chinkiang to Nanjing; this is to be extended to Wuhu, thence it will be carried on to Hankow by the Viceroy of the Liang, Li Han-chang. Some of the stations between Chinkiang and Tientsin are to be closed, as there is at present insufficient employment for them, which is not surprising.

On the application of the Attorney General (the Hon. E. L. O'Malley), Dr. Ho Kai was admitted to practice as a barrister in the Supreme Court this morning. His Lordship, the Chief Justice, on behalf of himself and Mr. Justice Snowden, welcomed him, remarking that he understood that the new barrister had considerably distinguished himself in his examinations, gaining a scholarship in Equity, and expressed his extreme pleasure in welcoming a Chinese resident who had acquitted himself so successfully. His Lordship also thought that the other gentlemen of the bar would feel the same sentiments.

RETURN of Visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending March 26th:

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total
62	45	57	105	32	49	287	560
518	423	372	531	712	287	2,843	2,843
Grand total, 3,193.							

Some difficulty has arisen of late at Shanghai as to the manner in which the lower class of the Customs Officials at that place carry out their duties. Murmurs have been rather frequent as to this of late, and these have at last risen to open complaint. So far as we can make out, the facts of the present case seem to be that after the *Chinkiang* had left her moorings at Shanghai on Friday night last, five men belonging to what are popularly known as "rummagers," went on board the vessel and commenced a search, alleging that they were possessed of information to the effect that a couple of hundred bags of smuggled rice were on board. While engaged in their search they came across the rice set apart for the use of the crew and passengers, and this they at once seized, alleging that it was of a superior quality to that for which a permit was granted by the Customs Authorities, although we understand there is no stipulation as to the quality of rice thus used. The results of the seizure was that five small bags of rice were left for the supply of some 100 passengers, and four for a crew of 32 men, between Shanghai and this port. As the ship left her moorings at midnight, and as had she remained till rice could have been obtained, considerable detention would have ensued, the result was that the *Chinkiang* had to run into Amoy to get a fresh supply of rice for the passengers and crew. The rice was taken from the vessel despite the explanations and protestations of the officers of the vessel. The matter is one which requires strict investigation, as either the officers, passengers, and crew of the *Chinkiang*, are badly mistaken as to the regulations, or a grossly illegal act has been committed by the rummagers at Shanghai. The sooner the truth of the affair is investigated the better, as if the allegations are true steps should be taken by the proper authorities to put an end to these illegal exactions, and if they are false to relieve themselves from an ugly suspicion.

## LAW NOTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

Before the Hon. G. Phillips, Chief Justice.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, Thursday, 30th March, 10.30 a.m.—Wong Hein Fu and others v. Tang Alok.—Suit No. 20.—Part heard.

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LAI WING CHEUNG AND OTHERS v. NG CHOY SUI.

The Attorney General (the Hon. E. L. O'Malley), and Mr. Francis, instructed by Messrs Sharp, Toller and Johnson, appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Mackean, instructed by Messrs Denham and Mossop, appeared for the defendant.

This was an appeal from an order, made in a suit in bankruptcy, by the Paines Judge on the 23rd March, to discharge the defendant, who had been detained in prison by one of the appellants, the order to take effect until after hearing the appeal. The defendant had been imprisoned under the defendant, on an affidavit filed by Lai Wing Cheung, in which it was stated that the defendant had the intention to abscond from the Colony the day after the affidavit was filed, he being at that time a debtor. A counter affidavit was filed by the defendant, in which it was affirmed that he intended to meet his creditors in Hongkong, and that he had no intention of leaving the Colony.

The Attorney General and Mr. Francis contended that release should not be granted, on the ground that the order for his imprisonment was made before he entered bankruptcy, while Mr. Mackean contended the views held by the learned gentleman, on the ground that there was no further necessity for imprisonment, after his client had been discharged a bankrupt.

Decision on the question was reserved by their Lordships.

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KWAN HOI CHUNG AND OTHERS v. FONG SUI FUNG AND OTHERS.—JUDGMENT.

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His Lordship said the defendants had made an application for further directions. The litigation in this suit ought never, he said, to have been entertained by the Court, and he much regretted that it was presented with. There had been quite enough at it, but at this late date it would not be right to refuse to complete the work, he therefore made an order that the following issues, to be settled previously in Chambers, be submitted to a Special Jury. Whether the conversion of the opium at Macao by the plaintiffs in December 1879, led to the stoppage of the partnership business, in respect to the dealing in opium and whether the stoppage of the boiling of the opium stopped the business. After these issues were decided by the Jury it would be referred to the Registrar to find the damages, if any, that had been sustained. The Court to direct upon what principle the assessment would be made.

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The remaining prisoners convicted at the last Sessions were brought up and sentenced this morning.

Cheung Fung, a lad of fourteen years, convicted of stealing four five-dollar notes from the pocket of Wong Ping on the 17th February in Queen's Road Central, and who also pleaded guilty to two previous convictions, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour, and to spend the last week of his imprisonment in solitary confinement. His Lordship, in sentencing him, remarked that he had already been found guilty of picking pockets, and that it was quite clear that he was under the control of a set of men, who sent him to commit the crimes, and that he was not over sixteen years of age, his punishment would have been heavier; but as it was, a severe sentence would have to be imposed in order to teach him to reform his ways.

The Crown Solicitor, at the conclusion of the case, remarked that it was a pity there was no penalty to which criminals of such a class could be relegated.

His Lordship replied that he had considered that point with regard to this case, and regretted very much that no such institution existed in the Colony.

Lai Sam Tai found guilty of being in the unlawful possession of one pair of earrings and other articles stolen from Fung Yung Po's house, 5 Gough Street, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, one month to be spent in solitary confinement.

Li Ayeung was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for stealing \$10, from Chai Kwong, who had been found with and threatened him with a knife. His Lordship said that he had been one of a party of persons who broke into the dwelling house at night and taken this property, thereby committing an offence almost as serious as burglary, and as he had already been convicted of felony his sentence was made severe.

Wong Afok had entered the house of Wong Auk, 10 East Street, on the 27th February, and stolen a box, containing several articles, and for this offence, with two previous convictions, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Lam Aing, who along with others, entered the Hon. Kwai Chuan drugist's shop in Jervois Street on the 3rd March, and attempted to make off with a bag containing 100 taels, was sentenced to twelve calendar months' imprisonment, with hard labour, the first and last month to be passed in solitary confinement. His Lordship said that this prisoner had been a little more than an expert shop-lifter, as the bag was full of silver and gold, and he had been caught in the act.

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The Attorney General (the Hon. E. L. O'Malley), and Mr. Francis, instructed by Messrs Sharp, Toller and Johnson, appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Mackean, instructed by Messrs Denham and Mossop, appeared for the defendant.

This was an appeal from an order, made in a suit in bankruptcy, by the Paines Judge on the 23rd March, to discharge the defendant, who had been detained in prison by one of the appellants, the order to take effect until after hearing the appeal. The defendant had been imprisoned under the defendant, on an affidavit filed by Lai Wing Cheung, in which it was stated that the defendant had the intention to abscond from the Colony the day after the affidavit was filed, he being at that time a debtor. A counter affidavit was filed by the defendant, in which it was affirmed that he intended to meet his creditors in Hongkong, and that he had no intention of leaving the Colony.

The Attorney General and Mr. Francis contended that release should not be granted, on the ground that the order for his imprisonment was made before he entered bankruptcy, while Mr. Mackean contended the views held by the learned gentleman, on the ground that there was no further necessity for imprisonment, after his client had been discharged a bankrupt.

Decision on the question was reserved by their Lordships.

(Before the Hon. F. Snowden, Paines Judge.)

KWAN HOI CHUNG AND OTHERS v. FONG SUI FUNG AND OTHERS.—JUDGMENT.

The Hon. Ng Choy and Mr. Mackean, instructed by Messrs Sharp, Toller and Johnson, appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Attorney General (the Hon. E. L. O'Malley) and Mr. Francis, instructed by Messrs Denham and Mossop, represented the defendants.

His Lordship said the defendants had made an application for further directions. The litigation in this suit ought never, he said, to have been entertained by the Court, and he much regretted that it was presented with. There had been quite enough at it, but at this late date it would not be right to refuse to complete the work, he therefore made an order that the following issues, to be settled previously in Chambers, be submitted to a Special Jury. Whether the conversion of the opium at Macao by the plaintiffs in December 1879, led to the stoppage of the partnership business, in respect to the dealing in opium and whether the stoppage of the boiling of the opium stopped the business. After these issues were decided by the Jury it would be referred to the Registrar to find the damages, if any, that had been sustained. The Court to direct upon what principle the assessment would be made.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before the Hon. F. Snowden, Paines Judge.)

Wednesday, March 20.

The remaining prisoners convicted at the last Sessions were brought up and sentenced this morning.

Cheung Fung, a lad of fourteen years, convicted of stealing four five-dollar notes from the pocket of Wong Ping on the 17th February in Queen's Road Central, and who also pleaded guilty to two previous convictions, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour, and to spend the last week of his imprisonment in solitary confinement. His Lordship, in sentencing him, remarked that he had already been found guilty of picking pockets, and that it was quite clear that he was under the control of a set of men, who sent him to commit the crimes, and that he was not over sixteen years of age, his punishment would have been heavier; but as it was, a severe sentence would have to be imposed in order to teach him to reform his ways.

The Crown Solicitor, at the conclusion of the case, remarked that it was a pity there was no penalty to which criminals of such a class could be relegated.

His Lordship replied that he had considered that point with regard to this case, and regretted very much that no such institution existed in the Colony.

Lai Sam Tai found guilty of being in the unlawful possession of one pair of earrings and other articles stolen from Fung Yung Po's house, 5 Gough Street, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, one month to be spent in solitary confinement.

Li Ayeung was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for stealing \$10, from Chai Kwong, who had been found with and threatened him with a knife. His Lordship said that he had been one of a party of persons who broke into the dwelling house at night and taken this property, thereby committing an offence almost as serious as burglary, and as he had already been convicted of felony his sentence was made severe.

Wong Afok had entered the house of Wong Auk, 10 East Street, on the 27th February, and stolen a box, containing several articles, and for this offence, with two previous convictions, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Lam Aing, who along with others, entered the Hon. Kwai Chuan drugist's shop in Jervois Street on the 3rd March, and attempted to make off with a bag containing 100 taels, was sentenced to twelve calendar months' imprisonment, with hard labour, the first and last month to be passed in solitary confinement. His Lordship said that this prisoner had been a little more than an expert shop-lifter, as the bag was full of silver and gold, and he had been caught in the act.

## LAW NOTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.



